United Nations A/55/686 S/2000/1183

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 27
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 12 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia, signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 27.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-79515 (E) 131200

Annex

Agreement between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (the "parties"),

Reaffirming their acceptance of the Organization of African Unity ("OAU") Framework Agreement and the Modalities for its Implementation, which have been endorsed by the 35th ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Algiers, Algeria, from 12 to 14 July 1999,

Recommitting themselves to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000,

Welcoming the commitment of the OAU and United Nations, through their endorsement of the Framework Agreement and Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to work closely with the international community to mobilize resources for the resettlement of displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation and peacebuilding in both countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The parties shall permanently terminate military hostilities between themselves. Each party shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the other.

2. The parties shall respect and fully implement the provisions of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities.

Article 2

1. In fulfilling their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions relative to the protection of victims of armed conflict ("1949 Geneva Conventions"), and in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the parties shall without delay release and repatriate all prisoners of war

2. In fulfilling their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the parties shall without delay, release and repatriate or return to their last place of residence all other persons detained as a result of the armed conflict.

3. The parties shall afford humane treatment to each other's nationals and persons of each other's national origin within their respective territories.

Article 3

1. In order to determine the origins of the conflict, an investigation will be carried out on the incidents of 6 May 1998 and on any other incident prior to that date which could have contributed to a misunderstanding between the parties regarding their common border, including the incidents of July and August 1997.

2. The investigation will be carried out by an independent, impartial body appointed by the Secretary General of the OAU, in consultation with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the two parties.

3. The independent body will endeavor to submit its report to the Secretary General of the OAU in a timely fashion.

4. The parties shall cooperate fully with the independent body.

5. The Secretary General of the OAU will communicate a copy of the report to each of the two parties, which shall consider it in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities.

Article 4

1. Consistent with the provisions of the Framework Agreement and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, the parties reaffirm the principle of respect for the borders existing at independence as stated in resolution AHG/Res. 16(1) adopted by the OAU Summit in Cairo in 1964, and, in this regard, that they shall be determined on the basis of pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law.

2. The parties agree that a neutral Boundary Commission composed of five members shall be established with a mandate to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902 and 1908) and applicable international law. The Commission shall not have the power to make decisions *ex aequo et bono*.

3. The Commission shall be located in The Hague.

4. Each party shall, by written notice to the United Nations Secretary General, appoint two commissioners within 45 days from the effective date of this Agreement, neither of whom shall be nationals or permanent residents of the party making the appointment. In the event that a party fails to name one or both of its party-appointed commissioners within the specified time, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall make the appointment.

5. The president of the Commission shall be selected by the party-appointed commissioners or, failing their agreement within 30 days of the date of appointment of the latest party-appointed commissioner, by the Secretary General of the United Nations after consultation with the parties. The president shall be neither a national nor permanent resident of either party.

6. In the event of the death or resignation of a commissioner in the course of the proceedings, a substitute commissioner shall be appointed or chosen pursuant to the procedure set forth in this article that was applicable to the appointment or choice of the commissioner being replaced.

7. The UN Cartographer shall serve as Secretary to the Commission and undertake such tasks as assigned to him by the Commission, making use of the technical expertise of the UN Cartographic Unit. The Commission may also engage the services of additional experts as it deems necessary.

8. Within 45 days after the effective date of this Agreement, each party shall provide to the Secretary its claims and evidence relevant to the mandate of the Commission. These shall be provided to the other party by the Secretary.

9. After reviewing such evidence and within 45 days of its receipt, but not earlier than 15 days after the Commission is constituted, the Secretary shall transmit to the Commission and the parties any materials relevant to the mandate of the Commission as well as his findings identifying those portions of the border as to which there appears to be no dispute between the parties. The Secretary shall also transmit to the Commission all the claims and evidence presented by the parties.

10. With regard to those portions of the border about which there appears to be controversy, as well as any portions of the border identified pursuant to paragraph 9 with respect to which either party believes there to be controversy, the parties shall present their written and oral submissions and any additional evidence directly to the Commission, in accordance with its procedures.

11. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure based upon the 1992 Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes Between Two States. Filing deadlines for the parties' written submissions shall be simultaneous rather than consecutive. All decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the commissioners.

12. The Commission shall commence its work not more than 15 days after it is constituted and shall endeavor to make its decision concerning delimitation of the border within six months of its first meeting. The Commission shall take this objective into consideration when establishing its schedule. At its discretion, the Commission may extend this deadline.

13. Upon reaching a final decision regarding delimitation of the borders, the Commission shall transmit its decision to the parties and Secretaries General of the OAU and the United Nations for publication, and the Commission shall arrange for expeditious demarcation.

14. The parties agree to cooperate with the Commission, its experts and other staff in all respects during the process of delimitation and demarcation, including the facilitation of access to territory they control. Each party shall accord to the Commission and its employees the same privileges and immunities as are accorded to diplomatic agents under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

15. The parties agree that the delimitation and demarcation determinations of the Commission shall be final and binding. Each party shall respect the border so determined, as well as the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the other party.

16. Recognizing that the results of the delimitation and demarcation process are not yet known, the parties request the United Nations to facilitate resolution of problems which may arise due to the transfer of territorial control, including the consequences for individuals residing in previously disputed territory.

17. The expenses of the Commission shall be borne equally by the two parties. To defray its expenses, the Commission may accept donations from the United Nations Trust Fund established under paragraph 8 of Security Council Resolution 1177 of 26 June 1998.

Article 5

1. Consistent with the Framework Agreement, in which the parties commit themselves to addressing the negative socio-economic impact of the crisis on the civilian population, including the impact on those persons who have been deported, a neutral Claims Commission shall be established. The mandate of the Commission is to decide through binding arbitration all claims for loss, damage or injury by one Government against the other, and by nationals (including both natural and juridical persons) of one party against the Government of the other party or entities owned or controlled by the other party that are (a) related to the conflict that was the subject of the Framework Agreement, the Modalities for its Implementation and the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, and (b) result from violations of international humanitarian law, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions, or other violations of international law. The Commission shall not hear claims arising from the cost of military operations, preparing for military operations, or the use of force, except to the extent that such claims involve violations of international humanitarian law.

2. The Commission shall consist of five arbitrators. Each party shall, by written notice to the United Nations Secretary General, appoint two members within 45 days from the effective date of this Agreement, neither of whom shall be nationals or permanent residents of the party making the appointment. In the event that a party fails to name one or both of its party-appointed arbitrators within the specified time, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall make the appointment.

3. The president of the Commission shall be selected by the party-appointed arbitrators or, failing their agreement within 30 days of the date of appointment of the latest party-appointed arbitrator, by the Secretary General of the United Nations after consultation with the parties. The president shall be neither a national nor permanent resident of either party

4. In the event of the death or resignation of a member of the Commission in the course of the proceedings, a substitute member shall be appointed or chosen pursuant to the procedure set forth in this article that was applicable to the appointment or choice of the arbitrator being replaced.

5. The Commission shall be located in The Hague. At its discretion it may hold hearings and conduct investigations in the territory of either party, or at such other location as it deems expedient.

6. The Commission shall be empowered to employ such professional, administrative and clerical staff as it deems necessary to accomplish its work, including establishment of a Registry. The Commission may also retain consultants and experts to facilitate the expeditious completion of its work.

7. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure based upon the 1992 Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes Between Two States. All decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the commissioners.

8. Claims shall be submitted to the Commission by each of the parties on its own behalf and on behalf of its nationals, including both natural and juridical persons. All claims submitted to the Commission shall be filed no later than one year from the effective date of this Agreement. Except for claims submitted to another mutually agreed settlement mechanism in accordance with paragraph 16 or filed in another forum prior to the effective date of this Agreement, the Commission shall be the sole forum for adjudicating claims described in paragraph 1 or filed under paragraph 9 of this article, and any such claims which could have been and were not submitted by that deadline shall be extinguished, in accordance with international law.

9. In appropriate cases, each party may file claims on behalf of persons of Eritrean or Ethiopian origin who may not be its nationals. Such claims shall be considered by the Commission on the same basis as claims submitted on behalf of that party's nationals.

10. In order to facilitate the expeditious resolution of these disputes, the Commission shall be authorized to adopt such methods of efficient case management and mass claims processing as it deems appropriate, such as expedited procedures for processing claims and checking claims on a sample basis for further verification only if circumstances warrant.

11. Upon application of either of the parties, the Commission may decide to consider specific claims, or categories of claims, on a priority basis.

12. The Commission shall commence its work not more than 15 days after it is constituted and shall endeavor to complete its work within three years of the date when the period for filing claims closes pursuant to paragraph 8.

13. In considering claims, the Commission shall apply relevant rules of international law. The Commission shall not have the power to make decisions *ex aequo et bono*.

14. Interest, costs and fees may be awarded.

15. The expenses of the Commission shall be borne equally by the parties. Each party shall pay any invoice from the Commission within 30 days of its receipt.

16. The parties may agree at any time to settle outstanding claims, individually or by categories, through direct negotiation or by reference to another mutually agreed settlement mechanism.

17. Decisions and awards of the Commission shall be final and binding. The parties agree to honor all decisions and to pay any monetary awards rendered against them promptly.

18. Each party shall accord to members of the Commission and its employees the privileges and immunities that are accorded to diplomatic agents under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Article 6

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature.

2. The parties authorize the Secretary General of the OAU to register this Agreement with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations.

DONE at Algiers on the twelfth day of December, 2000, in duplicate, in the English language.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF ERITREA :

Isaias AFWERKI

President

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA :

Meles ZENAWI

Prime Minister

WITNESSED BY:

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, President of the Republic

For the United States of America
Mme Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT, Secretary of State

For the United Nations
M. Kofi ANNAN, Secretary General

For the Organization of African Unity
M. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary General

For the European Union
M. Rino SERRI, Special Representative of the Presidency.

United Nations S/2000/1184

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 13 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter from Mr. Vojislav Kostunica, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Mladenovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

00-79561 (E) 131200

Annex to the letter dated 13 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The grave situation in the Ground Safety Zone in southern Serbia has compelled me to ask you to convene an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has always respected Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement in their entirety, and intends to do so in the future as well. However, I would like you to understand the specific, trying circumstances of the still fragile democratization process in Yugoslavia, which calls for some unyielding evidence that the international community is resolved to fulfil its obligations.

Armed Albanians in the Ground Safety Zone have stirred up fears among both Serbs and Albanians, which will certainly not help the process of reconciliation between the two ethnic groups. Also, the incidents in the area will make a durable solution to the Kosovo issue even more remote and complicated, and will aggravate general stability in the region.

It is not only a matter of trust in the new democratic authorities of Yugoslavia but in the international community as well, that our citizens need most at this moment. The effort on the part of the Security Council would no doubt alleviate the effects of the years of mistrust that are behind us.

(*Signed*) Vojislav **Kostunica**

United Nations A/ES-10/51 S/2000/1185

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 13 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Pre-dawn today, Israeli occupying forces moved tanks and bulldozers towards the Khan Yunis refugee camp in the vicinity of that city, encroaching the area under full Palestinian control and trying to demolish several structures. The occupying forces also shelled a police post in the same area, killing at least one policeman. Exchange of fire ensued, during which the Israeli occupying forces used tank shells and missiles, killing a total of four Palestinian policemen and injuring more than 40 civilians, making it a night of complete horror for the residents of the area.

Also today, following a pattern of similar crimes, the Israeli occupying forces committed another execution of a Palestinian civilian. Mr. Abbass Al-O'waiwi, who was standing in front of his shop in the middle of the city of Al-Khalil, was shot to death by 3 bullets from an Israeli post at a distance of 250 metres. Yesterday, in the village of Al Khadir, near Bethlehem, Mr. Yussef Abu Soaie was stepping out of his home when he was hit by several Israeli bullets from the hills overseeing the village from a distance of approximately 200 metres. A similar execution also took place on Monday, 11 December 2000, in the city of Nablus, when Mr. Anwar Hamran was hit by 19 bullets coming from an Israeli post at a distance of 1,000 metres as he was standing in front of a building of the Open University of Jerusalem. All of these assassinations by Israeli sharpshooters clearly represent additional war crimes of which the soldiers of the occupying Power are guilty.

In follow-up of my recent letters to you, dated from 29 September to 11 December 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; and A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173), the number of Palestinians killed since my last letter to you, until today, are 8 Palestinians, which brings the

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total number of Palestinians killed since 29 September 2000 to 291 martyrs. (The names of the 8 martyrs are annexed.)

This grave deterioration of the situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, is taking place while the Security Council is still debating the draft resolution to establish a United Nations force of military and police observers that would greatly help to bring this continuous bloodshed to an end. We believe that the Security Council must act immediately, absent of which it will be unable or unwilling to fulfil its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 13 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (Monday, 11 December, through Wednesday, 13 December 2000)

Monday, 11 December 2000

1. Ahmad Ali Al-Qawasmi (14 years old) (died from wounds sustained on 8 December 2000)
2. Anwar Mahmoud Hamran

Tuesday, 12 December 2000

Yousef Ahmad Abu Soaie

Wednesday, 13 December 2000

1. Mahdi Ahmad Akeelah
2. Mohammed Jamal Abu El-Lo'la
3. Ahmad Ismail Motair
4. Jabr Al-Sabe'
5. Abbas Othman Al-O'waiwi

United Nations S/2000/1186

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 13 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to make a request to the Security Council to timely lend its support to the Government and people of Zambia with regard to the disarming and repatriation of the Rwandan ex-Forces armées rwandaise (FAR) and Interahamwe forces currently on Zambian territory as part of the armed mixed groups from Kabila's forces and his allies that fled the Democratic Republic of the Congo after heavy fighting they themselves had earlier provoked in Pweto.

These ex-FAR and Interahamwe forces are not bona fide refugees to be dealt with by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. They are armed forces now out in the open and in their thousands, and clearly described by the Lusaka Agreement. We strongly wish to see our nationals disarmed, demobilized and repatriated to Rwanda.

Our main concern, and this should be the Security Council's also, is that, if allowed to go back to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, these armed forces will fuel more war in the region and particularly in the Congo itself. It is our collective responsibility to avoid this happening and we believe that this is the time for the Security Council to decisively take action on the case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and get the Lusaka Agreement fully implemented.

Rwanda continues to support Lusaka and will treat the Rwandan negative forces as anybody else who surrenders. From past experiences, those who surrender come and get integrated according to our policies and to the letter of the Lusaka Agreement. Those suspected of taking part in the 1994 genocide can be sent directly to the International Criminal Tribunal in Arusha. The Prosecutor's Office which knows whom it wants for potential indictment should consequently be allowed to screen the fugitives and get the ones they legally want to pursue.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council for information and appropriate action.

(*Signed*) Joseph W. **Mutaboba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-79567 (E) 131200

United Nations A/55/687–S/2000/1187

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2000
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 40 and 41

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 12 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to call your attention to the statement on the Middle East issued on 8 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 29 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the Middle East issued on 8 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The prospect of peace must return to the Middle East.

Nobody can tolerate violence, the suffering of populations or hatred between peoples.

The negotiations must resume. The European Union considers the following essential in this connection:

- the personal commitment of the Israeli Prime Minister and the President of the Palestinian Authority;
- full and immediate compliance with the undertakings which they entered into at Sharm el-Sheikh and Gaza;
- concrete gestures by both parties, with respect, inter alia, to the renunciation of violence and, as regards Israel, the settlements issue;
- the establishment of a mechanism for confidence-building measures;
- the commencement of work on the spot by the Fact-Finding Commission, in which Mr. Solana, Secretary-General/High Representative for the common foreign and security policy (CFSP), will take part;
- an agreement on the setting up of an observer mission.

The European Union has major interests in the Middle East. Its positions have been clearly defined, inter alia, at the Berlin European Council meeting in March 1999 and in the European Union's Statement of 12 September 2000. It is willing to consult with all parties on the means of achieving these objectives with a view to the resumption of negotiations for a peace agreement.